# UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

Eastern District of California

Honorable Ronald H. Sargis Bankruptcy Judge Modesto, California

March 6, 2014 at 10:00 a.m.

1. <u>13-91601</u>-E-7 TIMOTHY/KATHLEEN JOHNSON PJR-1 Christian J. Younger

MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM AUTOMATIC STAY 1-30-14 [66]

TRI COUNTIES BANK VS.

Local Rule 9014-1(f)(1) Motion - No Opposition Filed.

Correct Notice Provided. The Proof of Service states that the Motion and supporting pleadings were served on Debtors, Debtors' Attorneys, Chapter 7 Trustee, and Office of the United States Trustee on January 30, 2014. By the court's calculation, 35 days' notice was provided. 28 days' notice is required.

Final Ruling: No appearance at the March 6, 2014 hearing is required.

The Motion for Relief From the Automatic Stay has been set for hearing on the notice required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(1). The failure of the respondent and other parties in interest to file written opposition at least 14 days prior to the hearing as required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(1)(ii) is considered to be the equivalent of a statement of nonopposition. Cf. Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53 (9th Cir. 1995). Further, because the court will not materially alter the relief requested by the moving party, an actual hearing is unnecessary. See Law Offices of David A. Boone v. Derham-Burk (In re Eliapo), 468 F.3d 592, 602 (9th Cir. 2006). Therefore, the defaults of the non-responding parties are entered. Upon review of the record there are no disputed material factual issues and the matter will be resolved without oral argument. The court will issue its ruling from the parties' pleadings.

# The Motion for Relief From the Automatic Stay is granted.

Tri Counties Bank ("Movant") seeks relief from the automatic stay with respect to the real property commonly known as 2931 East Marshall Road, Crows Landing, California (the "Property"). Movant has provided the Declaration of Jerry Johnson to introduce evidence to authenticate the documents upon which it bases the claim and the obligation secured by the Property.

The Johnson Declaration states that there are 13 post-petition defaults in the payments on the obligation secured by the Property, with a total of \$10,324.67 in post-petition payments past due.

From the evidence provided to the court, and only for purposes of this Motion for Relief, the total debt secured by this property is determined to be \$463,601.36, secured by Movant's first, second, and third deeds of trust,

as stated in the Johnson Declaration and Schedule D filed by timothy and Kathleen Johnson ("Debtor"). The value of the Property is determined to be \$450,000, as stated in Schedules A and D filed by Debtor.

The court maintains the right to grant relief from stay for cause when a debtor has not been diligent in carrying out his or her duties in the bankruptcy case, has not made required payments, or is using bankruptcy as a means to delay payment or foreclosure. *In re Harlan*, 783 F.2d 839 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1986); *In re Ellis*, 60 B.R. 432 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1985). The court determines that cause exists for terminating the automatic stay, including defaults in post-petition payments which have come due. 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(1); *In re Ellis*, 60 B.R. 432 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1985).

Once a movant under 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(2) establishes that a debtor or estate has no equity, it is the burden of the debtor or trustee to establish that the collateral at issue is necessary to an effective reorganization. United Savings Ass'n of Texas v. Timbers of Inwood Forest Associates. Ltd., 484 U.S. 365, 375-76 (1988); 11 U.S.C. § 362(g)(2). Based upon the evidence submitted, the court determines that there is no equity in the Property for either the Debtor or the Estate. 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(2). This being a Chapter 7 case, the property is per se not necessary for an effective reorganization. See In re Preuss, 15 B.R. 896 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1981).

Debtor was granted a discharge in this case on February 5, 2014. Granting of a discharge to an individual in a Chapter 7 case terminates the automatic stay as to that debtor by operation of law, replacing it with the discharge injunction. See 11 U.S.C.  $\S$  362(c)(2)(C). There being no automatic stay, the motion is denied as moot as to Debtors. The Motion is granted as to the Estate.

The court shall issue an order terminating and vacating the automatic stay to allow Movant, and its agents, representatives and successors, and all other creditors having lien rights against the Property, to conduct a nonjudicial foreclosure sale pursuant to applicable nonbankruptcy law and their contractual rights, and for any purchaser, or successor to a purchaser, at the nonjudicial foreclosure sale to obtain possession of the Property.

Movant has not pleaded adequate facts and presented sufficient evidence to support the court waving the 14-day stay of enforcement required under Rule 4001(a)(3), and this part of the requested relief is not granted.

No other or additional relief is granted by the court.

Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law are stated in the Civil Minutes for the hearing.

The Motion for Relief From the Automatic Stay filed by Tri Counties Bank having been presented to the court, and upon review of the pleadings, evidence, arguments of counsel, and good cause appearing, IT IS ORDERED that the automatic stay provisions of 11 U.S.C. § 362(a) are immediately vacated to allow Tri Counties Bank, its agents, representatives, and successors, and trustee under the trust deed, and any other beneficiary or trustee, and their respective agents and successors under any trust deed which is recorded against the property to secure an obligation to exercise any and all rights arising under the promissory note, trust deed, and applicable nonbankruptcy law to conduct a nonjudicial foreclosure sale and for the purchaser at any such sale obtain possession of the real property commonly known as 2931 East Marshall Road, Crows Landing, California.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that to the extent the Motion seeks relief from the automatic stay as to Timothy and Kathleen Johnson ("Debtor"), the discharge having been entered in case, the Motion is denied as moot pursuant to 11 U.S.C. \$ 362(c)(2)(C).

No other or additional relief is granted.

2. <u>13-91459</u>-E-11 LIMA BROTHERS DAIRY WJS-1 Hagop T. Bedoyan

CONTINUED MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM AUTOMATIC STAY 9-26-13 [34]

AMERICAN AGCREDIT, PCA VS.

# MOTION TO BE TRAILED TO 3:00 P.M. TODAY, TO BE HEARD IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE CHAPTER 11 STATUS CONFERENCE.

# NO APPEARANCE AT 10:00 A.M. REQUIRED

CONT. FROM 2-13-14, 1-16-14, 10-31-13, 10-10-13

Local Rule 9014-1(f)(2) Motion - Continued Hearing.

Correct Notice Provided. The Proof of Service states that the Motion and supporting pleadings were served on Debtor, Debtor's Attorney, parties requesting special notice, and Office of the United States Trustee on September 26, 2013. By the court's calculation, 14 days' notice was provided. 14 days' notice is required. That requirement was met.

Tentative Ruling: The Motion for Relief from the Automatic Stay was properly set for hearing on the notice required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(2). Consequently, the Debtor, Creditors, the Trustee, the U.S. Trustee, and any other parties in interest were not required to file a written response or opposition to the motion. The court has determined that oral argument will not be of assistance in resolving this matter. No oral argument will be presented and the court shall issue its ruling from the pleadings filed by the parties.

The Motion for Relief from the Automatic Stay is continued to xxxx. Oral argument may be presented by the parties at the scheduled hearing, where the parties shall address the issues identified in this tentative ruling and such other issues as are necessary and appropriate to the court's resolution of the matter. If the court's tentative ruling becomes its final ruling, the court will make the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

American AgCredit, PCA ("Movant") seeks relief from the automatic stay with respect to an asset identified as the Dairy Herd and milk pool quota. The moving party has provided the Declarations of Teresa Rose, Eric Capron, and Steve Gallichio to introduce evidence to authenticate the documents upon which it bases the claim and the obligation owed by the Debtor. Movant seeks relief pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(1), as cause exists because there is a potential for damage to the dairy herd from insufficient feed.

The Rose Declaration states that Debtor had borrowed total of \$2,561,128.14 from Movant. There have been post-petition payments received

by milk check assignment, which may serve to decrease the total debt slightly.

The Capron Declaration states that Debtor had approximately 60 days of feed on hand on August 20, 2013. However, supplements needed to be purchased to generate feed mix with appropriate nutrition level (estimated cost of \$50,000). As of September 4, 2013, Debtor has failed to file a motion to appoint a broker to liquidate the herd.

The Gallichio Declaration states that he performed a Dairy Valuation. He found that additional feed will need to be purchased. Also, the Debtor did not have supplements such as oat hay, straw or corn stalks for supplements with alfalfa. There are 3,403 animals which he valued at \$2,880,500.

Movant argues that it has been in contact with Debtor's Counsel and understood that the herd would be sold, but no motion to sell has been brought forward and then the September 11, 2013 status report by the Debtor also stated that Debtor expected to employ a broker to sell its livestock. However, no such motion has been filed to date.

#### PRIOR HEARING

# Stipulation for Relief and Continued Hearing

The parties stated on the record a stipulation to grant the Motion and modifies the automatic stay the hearing to modify the stay to allow Movant to exercise its rights in the "Dry Cows," "bred heifers," "open heifers," "bucket calves (0-6 months)." For this relief, the 14-day stay of enforcement is waived. The hearing is continued as to the balance of the motion and collateral to 10:00 a.m. on October 31, 2013.

No additional documents have been filed to date either arguing for or against further relief from the stay.

# DECEMBER 11, 2013 ORDER

On December 11, 2013, the court continued the hearing on the motion for relief from the automatic stay. Dckt. 81.

# JANUARY 8, 2014 ORDER

On January 8, 2014, the court ordered that the hearing on the Motion for Relief be continued until February 13, 2013, to be heard at 10:00 am. Dckt. No. 98. It was further ordered that any opposition to the Motion be filed on or before January 30, 2014, and that any reply to opposition to the Motion be filed on or before February 6, 2014.

# FEBRUARY 3, 2014 ORDER

On February 3, 2014, the court ordered that the hearing on the Motion for Relief be continued until March 6, 2014 at 10:00 a.m., and trailed to be heard with the Chapter 11 Case Status Conference on the 3:30 p.m. calendar. Dckt. No. 136. It was further ordered that any opposition

to the Motion be filed on or before February 20, 2014, and that any reply to opposition to the Motion be filed on or before February 27, 2014.

Nothing has been filed to date in conjunction with this Motion for Relief to date.

# MARCH 6, 214 HEARING

The court notes the Status Conference Statement states that the Debtor-in-Possession has requested that Ag Credit agree to continue the hearing on this motion 30 days to give the Debtor-in-Possession time to file a Plan and Disclosure Statement.

At the hearing, xxxx.

3. <u>14-90060</u>-E-7 STEVEN GOOLSBY AND TERRI CANTRELL

MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM AUTOMATIC STAY

2-5-14 [**11**]

WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION VS.

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Local Rule 9014-1(f)(1) Motion - No Opposition Filed.

Christian J. Younger

Correct Notice Provided. The Proof of Service states that the Motion and supporting pleadings were served on Debtor, Debtor's Attorney, Chapter 7 Trustee, and Office of the United States Trustee on February 5, 2014. By the court's calculation, 29 days' notice was provided. 28 days' notice is required.

Final Ruling: No appearance at the March 6, 2014 hearing is required.

The Motion for Relief From the Automatic Stay has been set for hearing on the notice required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(1). The failure of the respondent and other parties in interest to file written opposition at least 14 days prior to the hearing as required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(1)(ii) is considered to be the equivalent of a statement of nonopposition. Cf. Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53 (9th Cir. 1995). Further, because the court will not materially alter the relief requested by the moving party, an actual hearing is unnecessary. See Law Offices of David A. Boone v. Derham-Burk (In re Eliapo), 468 F.3d 592, 602 (9th Cir. 2006). Therefore, the defaults of the non-responding parties are entered. Upon review of the record there are no disputed material factual issues and the matter will be resolved without oral argument. The court will issue its ruling from the parties' pleadings.

The Motion for Relief From the Automatic Stay is granted.

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. ("Movant") seeks relief from the automatic stay with respect to the real property commonly known as 217 Pueblo Ave., Modesto, California (the "Property"). Movant has provided the Declaration of Candy Colayco to introduce evidence to authenticate the documents upon which it bases the claim and the obligation secured by the Property.

The Colayco Declaration states that the loan matured in December 2013, before the petition was filed. The unpaid principal sum of \$147,764.07 is now past due.

From the evidence provided to the court, and only for purposes of this Motion for Relief, the total debt secured by this property is determined to be \$147,764.07, secured by Movant's first deed of trust, as stated in the Calayco Declaration and Schedule D filed by Steven Goolsby and Terri Cantrell ("Debtor"). The value of the Property is determined to be \$87,000, as stated in Schedules A and D filed by Debtor.

Once a movant under 11 U.S.C.  $\S$  362(d)(2) establishes that a debtor or estate has no equity, it is the burden of the debtor or trustee to establish that the collateral at issue is necessary to an effective reorganization. United Savings Ass'n of Texas v. Timbers of Inwood Forest Associates. Ltd., 484 U.S. 365, 375-76 (1988); 11 U.S.C.  $\S$  362(g)(2). Based upon the evidence submitted, the court determines that there is no equity in the Property for either the Debtor or the Estate. 11 U.S.C.  $\S$  362(d)(2). This being a Chapter 7 case, the property is per se not necessary for an effective reorganization. See In re Preuss, 15 B.R. 896 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1981).

The court shall issue an order terminating and vacating the automatic stay to allow Movant, and its agents, representatives and successors, and all other creditors having lien rights against the Property, to conduct a nonjudicial foreclosure sale pursuant to applicable nonbankruptcy law and their contractual rights, and for any purchaser, or successor to a purchaser, at the nonjudicial foreclosure sale to obtain possession of the Property.

Because Movant has established that there is no equity in the property for Debtor and no value in excess of the amount of Movant's claims as of the commencement of this case, Movant is not awarded attorneys' fees as part of Movant's secured claim for all matters relating to this Motion.

Movant has not pleaded adequate facts and presented sufficient evidence to support the court waving the 14-day stay of enforcement required under Rule 4001(a)(3), and this part of the requested relief is not granted.

No other or additional relief is granted by the court.

The court shall issue an order substantially in the following form holding that:

Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law are stated in the Civil Minutes for the hearing.

The Motion for Relief From the Automatic Stay filed by Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. having been presented to the court,

and upon review of the pleadings, evidence, arguments of counsel, and good cause appearing,

IT IS ORDERED that the automatic stay provisions of 11 U.S.C. § 362(a) are immediately vacated to allow Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., its agents, representatives, and successors, and trustee under the trust deed, and any other beneficiary or trustee, and their respective agents and successors under any trust deed which is recorded against the property to secure an obligation to exercise any and all rights arising under the promissory note, trust deed, and applicable nonbankruptcy law to conduct a nonjudicial foreclosure sale and for the purchaser at any such sale obtain possession of the real property commonly known as 217 Pueblo Ave., Modesto, California.

No other or additional relief is granted.